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(54) **TRIGGERED-STROKE ACTUATOR FITTED WITH A GAS EVACUATION DEVICE**

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See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventors: **Frédéric Marlin**, Saint Medard en Jalles (FR); **Jean-Paul Nadeau**, Saint Medard en Jalles (FR)

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(73) Assignee: **HERAKLES**, Le Haillan (FR)

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Primary Examiner — Thomas Denion

Assistant Examiner — Jessica Kebea

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Hamre, Schumann, Mueller & Larson, P.C.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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F15B 11/15 (2006.01)

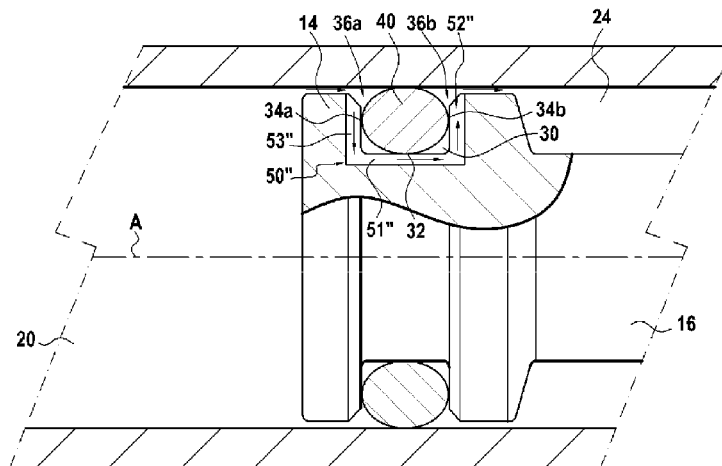
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(2013.01); **F15B 15/1452** (2013.01)

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The invention relates to a triggered-stroke actuator (10) comprising a body (12) housing a piston (14) and a rod (16), and a gas generator (18) mounted in said body (12) opposite said piston (14) and capable of pressurising a first chamber (20) defined between said gas generator and said piston, in which the piston (14) comprises, on its external face, a groove (30) in which is housed a sealing joint (40) with the body (12) of the actuator (10). A calibrated passage (50), adapted to evacuate gas from the first chamber (20), is formed between the sealing joint (40) and the wall of the groove (30).

16 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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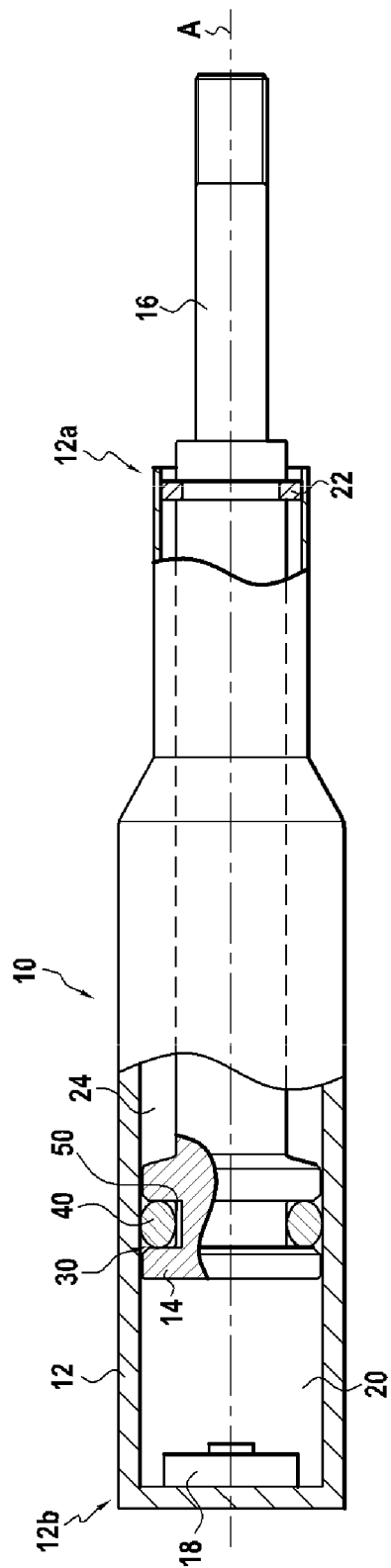


FIG. 1A

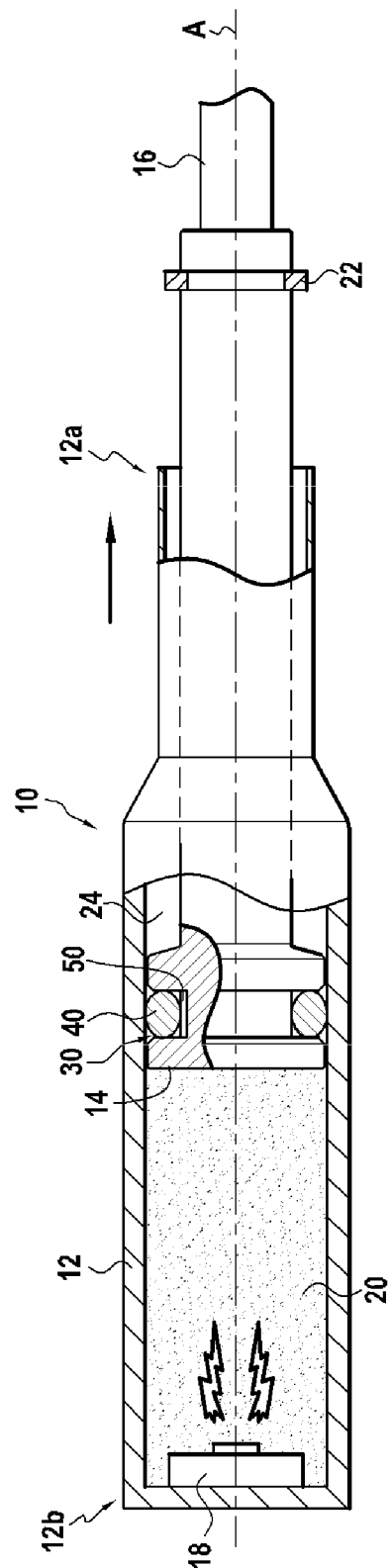
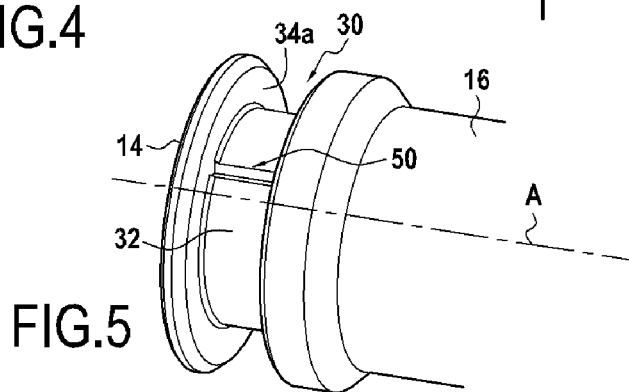
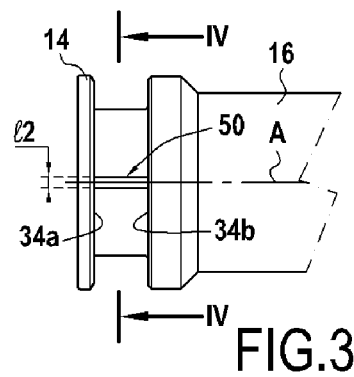
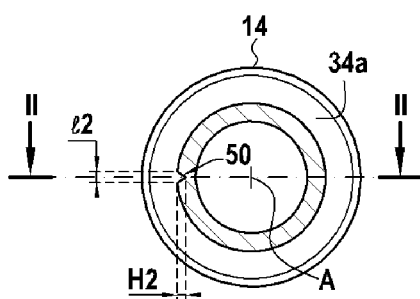
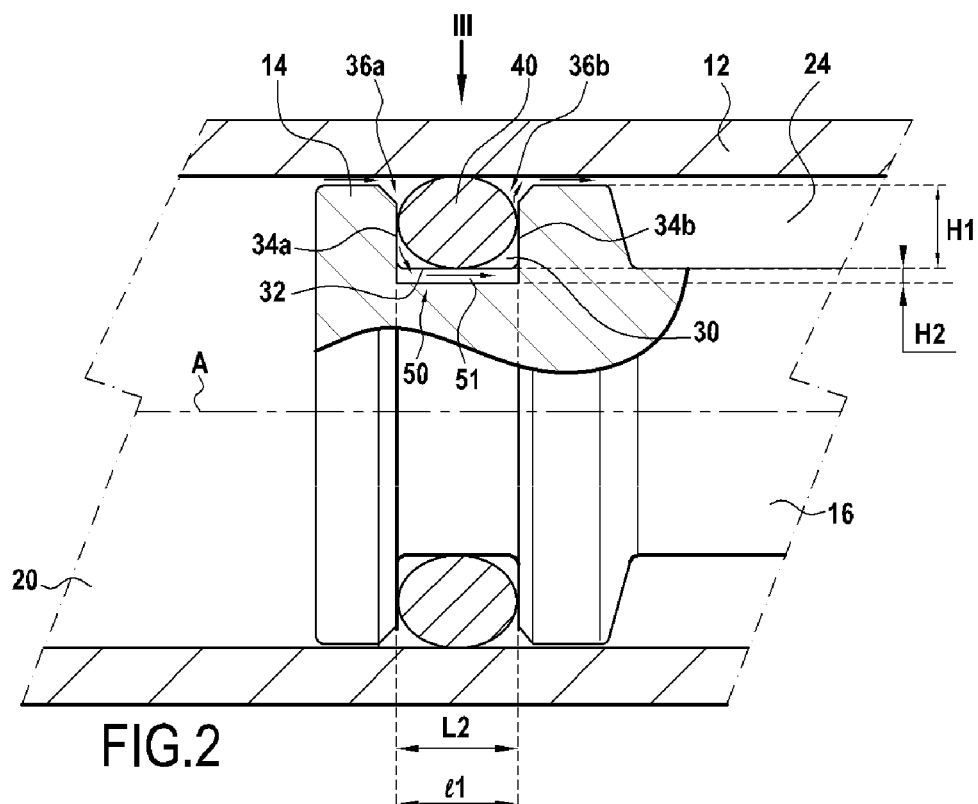


FIG. 1B



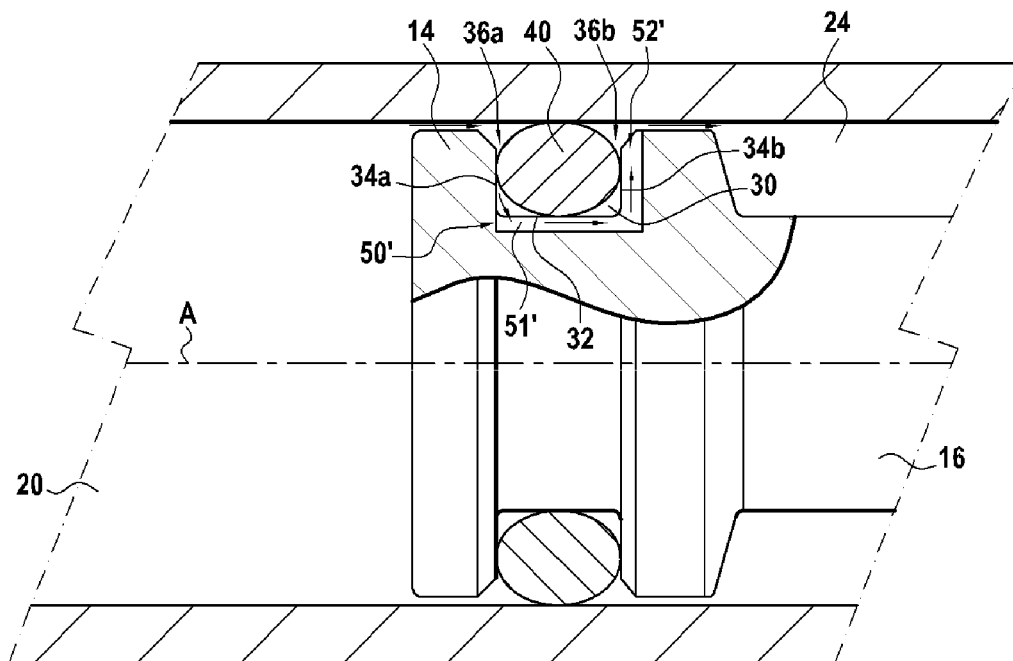


FIG. 6

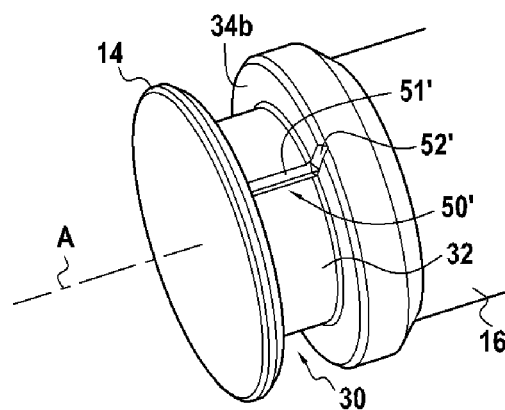


FIG. 7

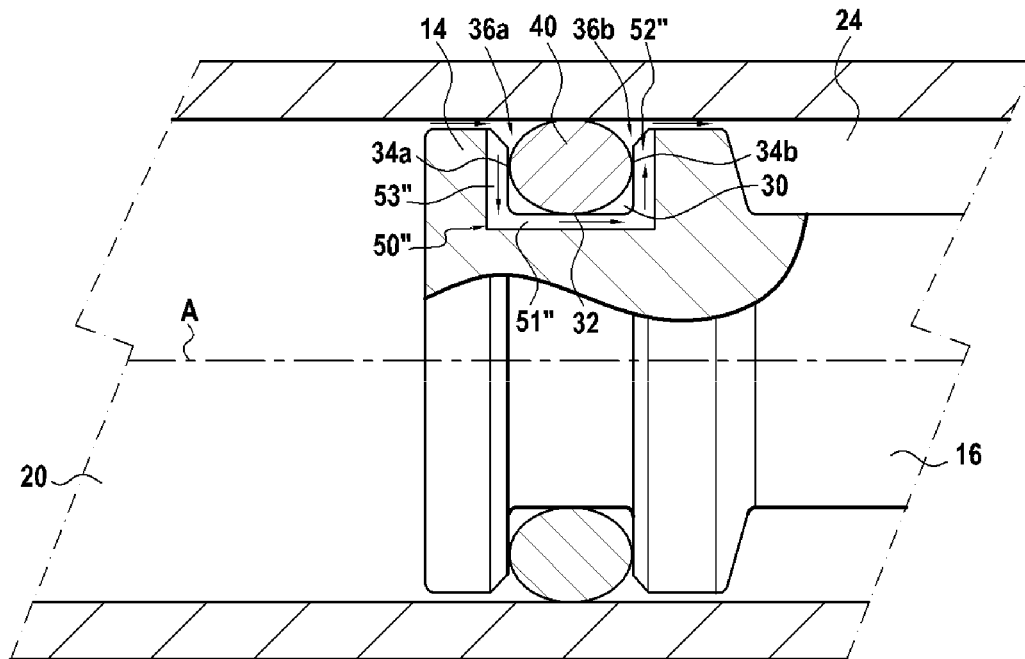


FIG. 8

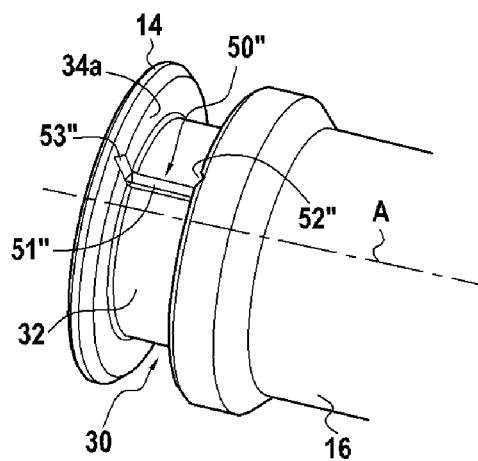


FIG. 9

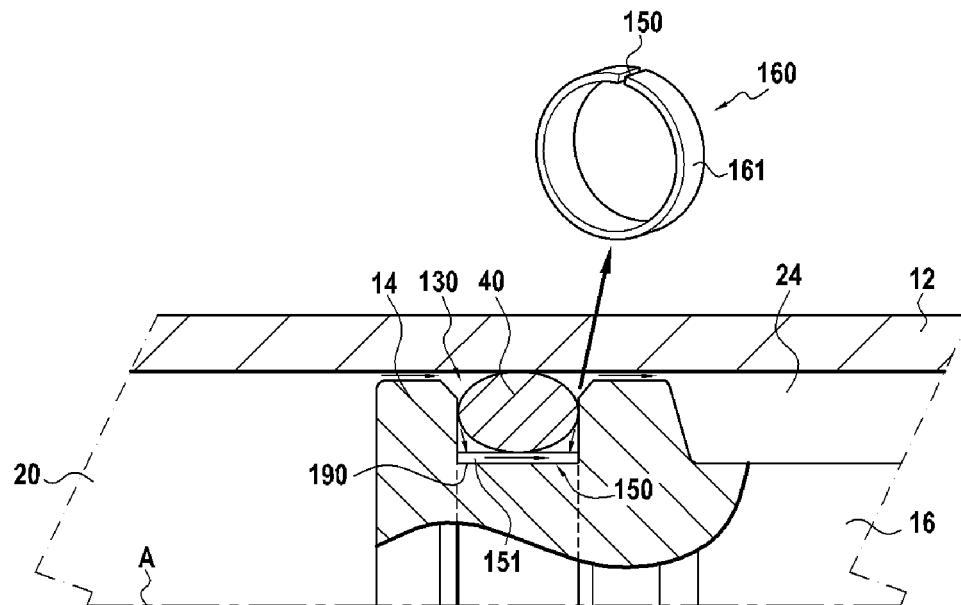


FIG.10

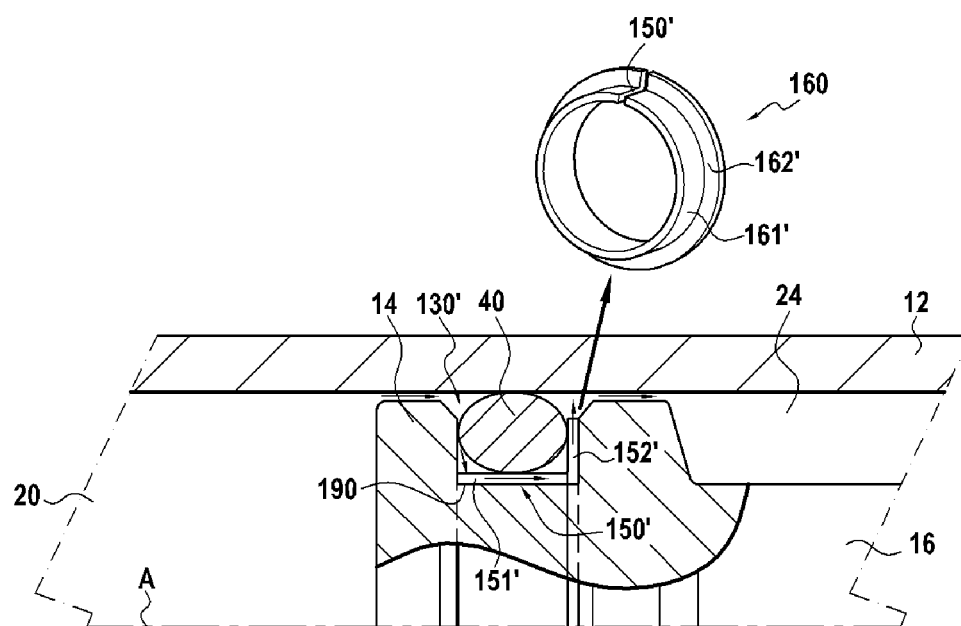


FIG.11

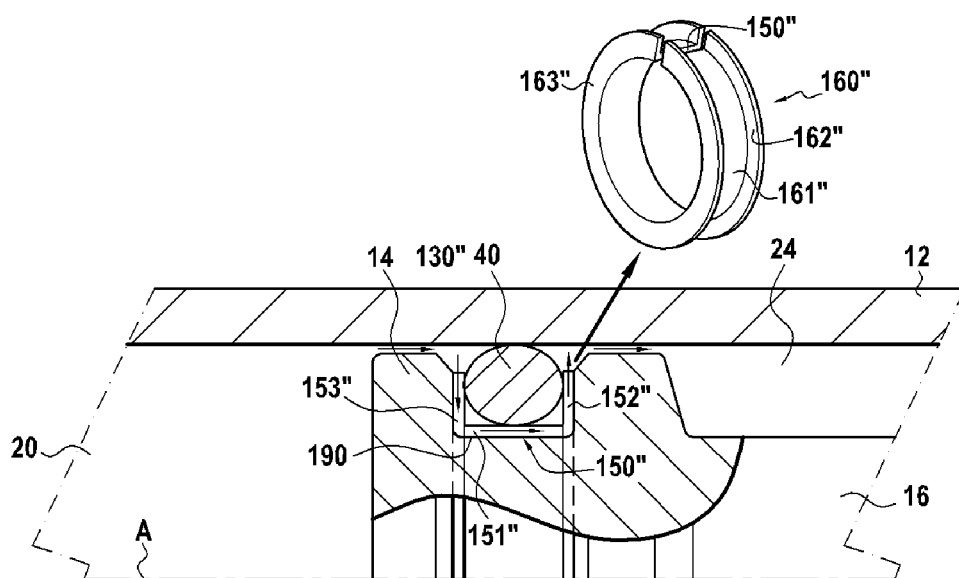


FIG.12

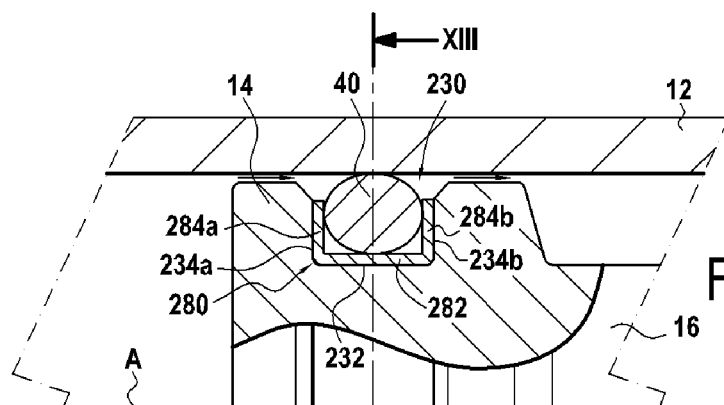


FIG.13

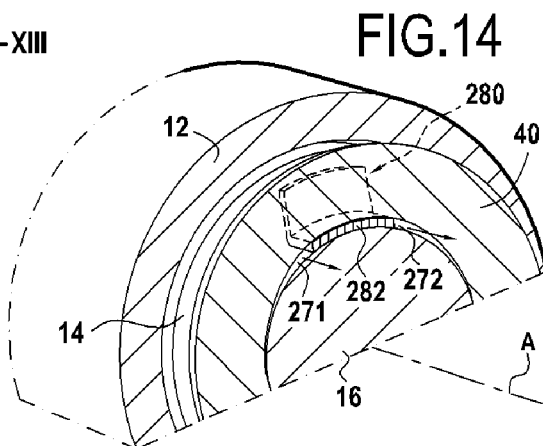
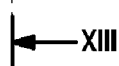


FIG.14

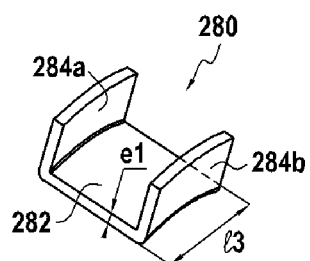


FIG.15

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TRIGGERED-STROKE ACTUATOR FITTED WITH A GAS EVACUATION DEVICE

The invention relates to a triggered-stroke actuator.

A triggered-stroke actuator according to the present invention is adapted particularly to a security system intended to equip a vehicle and the function of which is to rapidly lift the bonnet of the vehicle in case of collision with a pedestrian.

Patent FR 2 878 212 describes a security system for protection of a pedestrian when the latter is struck by a vehicle. This system comprises a mechanism for rapidly lifting the bonnet of the vehicle in case of collision. In fact, when such a collision occurs, the head of the pedestrian frequently strikes the bonnet of the vehicle. This shock of the head on the bonnet causes deformations of the bonnet. Beyond certain deformation, the bonnet makes contact with the engine block and all the rigid pieces which surround the engine. At this moment the head of the pedestrian undergoes the strongest deceleration, capable of causing serious injury. The system mentioned previously is therefore designed to rapidly lift the bonnet by a certain height, so as to prevent the pedestrian and especially his head from striking the engine block after deformation of the bonnet. The raising of the bonnet is done at the level of the rear of the latter, to the side of the windscreen. The bonnet remains attached to the front of the vehicle.

Such a security system, if actuated in time by appropriate detection means, lifts the bonnet by a few tens of millimetres in a few tens of milliseconds (100 mm and 30 milliseconds are usual values), that is, within a very short time interval after detection of imminent shock. The engine element of such a system advantageously comprises a triggered-stroke actuator of the type comprising a pyrotechnic charge, ignited electrically. The gas generated by the combustion of the charge repels the piston of the actuator itself linked to a rod actuating the lifting mechanism of the bonnet.

In case of no shock, it must be possible to reposition the bonnet into its initial position, under its own weight or with moderate effort, at the end of a certain period after triggering.

In the end and after operation, the gas having caused the displacement of the piston keeps a certain pressure in the gas expansion chamber of the actuator. This pressure grows significantly if the actuator is to be returned to its initial position, for example by closing the bonnet in the case of a pedestrian-protection system. To avoid recompression in the gas expansion chamber, a calibrated leak must be made so as to evacuate the gas which has caused displacement of the piston.

Patent application EP 0 550 321 is known which describes a pyrotechnic actuator equipped with means of passage for gas having caused displacement of the piston. More particularly, the actuator comprises a combustion chamber communicating with an intermediate compression chamber, as well as a counter-pressure chamber separated from said intermediate compression chamber by a piston. The displacement speed of the piston is controlled by partial evacuation of gas from the intermediate compression chamber to the counter-pressure chamber. According to a first variant, evacuation is completed via an external conduit which connects the intermediate compression chamber to the counter-pressure chamber. This external conduit complicates assembly of the actuator and increases its bulk. According to a second variant, evacuation of gas is completed via a simple slot made in the internal wall of the body, said slot ensuring passage for gas from one chamber to the other. Machining

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such a slot is a complex operation the reproducibility of which is not assured. In addition, irrespective of the means of passage provided for the gas contained in the intermediate compression chamber, no system is provided for the return of the piston to its initial position after triggering.

Document FR 2 928 980 also discloses a triggered-stroke actuator of the type comprising a separate body housing a piston and a rod, means for propelling the piston in response to a triggering command and a return braking arrangement, in which the piston is traversed from side to side by a leakage port arranged according to its axis. Such a leakage port is difficult and costly to implement and can be used only when the rod of the piston is dissociated from the latter, as in the example of the above document.

The aim of the invention therefore is to provide a triggered-stroke actuator comprising a piston and a rod and a gas generator intended to propel said piston in response to a triggering command, and fitted with a simple mechanism for total or partial evacuation of gas contained in the gas expansion chamber to enable the piston and the rod of this actuator to resume a rear return position under their own weight or with moderate effort, after triggering.

This aim is attained by means of a triggered-stroke actuator comprising a body housing a piston and a rod, and a gas generator mounted in said body opposite said piston and capable of pressurising a first chamber defined between said gas generator and said piston, in which the piston comprises on its external face a groove in which is housed a sealing joint with said body, characterised in that a calibrated passage adapted to evacuate gas from said first chamber is formed between the sealing joint and the wall of said groove.

During and after operation of the actuator, the calibrated passage forms a leakage port for gas contained in the first chamber (or gas expansion chamber) of the actuator. The actuator according to the invention therefore enables the piston and the rod of the actuator to resume a rear return position. For example, if the rod is linked to a mechanism for lifting the bonnet of an automobile in case of frontal shock with a pedestrian, the actuator according to the invention enables the rod to resume a rear return position in case of no shock and repositioning of the bonnet in its initial position, under its own weight or with moderate effort.

In addition, as the calibrated passage is formed between the sealing joint and the wall or the walls of the groove, it can be put in place or formed very easily during assembly or fabrication.

Throughout the present application, the groove is defined as the cavity housing the joint intended to ensure the sealing between the piston and the body of the actuator. It can be delimited by one or more walls of the piston and/or by elements attached to one or more walls of the piston.

According to an aspect of the invention, the calibrated passage comprises at least one slot formed in a wall of the groove. In this case, the invention relates to a triggered-stroke actuator comprising a body housing a piston and a rod, and a gas generator mounted in said body opposite said piston and capable of pressurising a first chamber defined between said gas generator and said piston, in which the piston comprises on its external face a groove in which a sealing joint with said body is housed, and characterised in that the piston comprises at least one slot formed in said groove and configured to form a calibrated passage for evacuation of gas from said first chamber.

According to an embodiment, a slot is formed directly in the piston. Such a slot is very easy and inexpensive to

produce. It is easily reproducible, needs no extra pieces, and involves no particular assembly.

According to another embodiment, at least one wall part of the groove is formed by a split ring. In this case, the slit of the split ring forms a slot, which in the same way creates a passage for gas originating from the first chamber of the actuator between the wall of the groove and the sealing joint.

It is to be noted that, as is known, the first chamber of the actuator (or gas expansion chamber) can be subdivided into several intermediate chambers by means of open separation walls.

According to an embodiment, the groove has a bottom and two lateral walls extending respectively from an inlet of the groove to the bottom and from the bottom to an outlet of the groove, and the slot comprises a segment formed in the bottom of the groove. This configuration permits circulation of gas from the first chamber of the actuator, by forming a passage between the sealing joint and the bottom of the groove. The gas can bypass locally the sealing joint at a low flow rate.

According to another example, the slot also comprises a segment formed on at least one of the lateral walls of said groove. In the case where the groove is delimited at least in part by a split ring, said ring can for example present a transversal section of general L-shape. This arrangement facilitates the passage of gas from the first chamber of the actuator, especially when the compression rate of the sealing joint inside the groove is relatively high.

It is to be noted that the segments of the slot can be made in the walls of the groove without necessarily being joined.

According to another example, the slot extends continuously over the entire internal contour of the groove. This configuration permits the passage of gas from the first chamber of the actuator, even in the case where the pressure in the expansion chamber is not very high and where the compression rate of the joint in the groove of the piston is very high. In the case where the groove is delimited at least in part by a split ring, said ring can for example present a transversal U-section.

According to a second aspect of the invention, the groove locally comprises at least one protruding part, near which the joint moves away from the wall of the groove. In this way, the calibrated passage for the gas is defined, on both sides of said protrusion, between the joint and the wall adjacent to the groove.

In the present invention, protruding part means any part in relief relative to a generally plane or revolving portion of wall of the groove, which can be formed for example by the piston itself, for example by a slot in the bottom of the groove and/or on one of its lateral walls, or by any element attached inside the groove.

According to a particularly simple example for implementation, the protruding part is formed by an attached element in the groove, for example a metal strip.

This attached element preferably comprises at least one adhesive portion by which it can adhere to a wall of the groove. These arrangements hold the attached element in place inside the groove and ensure its efficacy over time.

According to another embodiment, a second chamber which at least partially houses the rod of the actuator is defined by the internal surface of the actuator body to the side of the piston opposite the first chamber (or gas expansion chamber). In this case, the calibrated passage is configured to let the gas escape between the first chamber and this second chamber of the actuator.

According to an example, the second chamber of the actuator is open to the exterior, prior to triggering.

According to another example, the second chamber is closed to the exterior, prior to triggering, and opens during operation of the actuator.

In particular, the second chamber of the actuator can be insulated from the exterior by blocking means (e.g., a sealing element) in contact with the internal surface of the actuator body and borne by the rod such that during operation of the actuator it is moved into a position in which the second chamber is open to the exterior. According to an embodiment, the blocking means are solid with the rod and positioned relative to the latter such that during operation of the actuator the blocking means are moved out of said body, by which the second chamber is open to the exterior.

When the second chamber is closed to the external space prior to triggering, there can be no corrosion throughout period in which the actuator has not been triggered. The gas generator (and, in the case of a pyrotechnic gas generator, pyrotechnic charges) is sheltered from the exterior. The internal metal elements of the actuator can be made of inexpensive metals without need for special anticorrosion treatment. When the second chamber is open to the external space, after operation, the passage of gas from the first chamber to the exterior allows depressurisation of said first chamber after some time (long relative to that of the actuator operation), and therefore the quasi effortless return of the actuator to its initial position.

Several modes or embodiments are described in the present disclosure. However, unless specified otherwise, the characteristics described in connection with any mode or embodiment can be applied to another mode or embodiment.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will emerge from the following description of embodiments of the invention given by way of illustration and non-limiting. This description makes reference to the pages of attached drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A shows a view partially in axial section of an actuator according to a first embodiment of the present invention, prior to triggering;

FIG. 1B shows the actuator of FIG. 1A, after triggering;

FIG. 2 is a partial view, in axial section according to II of FIG. 4, of the actuator of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 3 is an elevation of the piston of FIG. 2, according to III;

FIG. 4 is a view in radial section according to Iv-Iv of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the piston of FIGS. 2 to 4, showing the slot;

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate a first variant of the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 8 and 9 illustrate a second variant of the first embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 10 to 12 illustrate different variants of a second embodiment of the invention; and

FIGS. 13 to 15 illustrate a third embodiment of the invention.

The triggered-stroke actuator 10 such as illustrated in FIG. 1A comprises a body 12, generally cylindrical and having an axis A, housing a piston 14 linked to a rod 16 protruding axially to an end 12a of the body 12. The latter also houses means for propelling the piston 14 in response to a triggering command. In the example shown, these means are constituted by a pyrotechnic gas generator 18 mounted in the body 12 opposite the piston 14. The gas generator 18 is crimped onto the end of the body 12b which is opposite that 12a where the rod 16 protrudes axially. A

first chamber of the actuator or gas expansion chamber **20** is arranged between the gas generator **18** and the end opposite the piston **14**.

In the present application, unless specified otherwise, a radial direction is a direction perpendicular to the axis A of the actuator **10** and cutting this axis A. Also, an axial direction is a direction parallel to the axis A of the actuator **10**. The adjectives axial and radial are used in reference to the aforementioned axial and radial directions. Similarly, an axial plane is a plane containing the axis A of the actuator and a radial plane is a plane perpendicular to this axis. In addition, in the present application, upstream and downstream are defined relative to the direction of displacement of the piston **14** and of the rod **16** through the body **12** of the actuator **10** (from upstream to downstream).

As mentioned hereinabove, the rod **16** can be linked to a mechanism (not shown) for lifting the bonnet of an automobile in case of frontal shock with a pedestrian.

As shown in FIG. 1, a sealing element **22**, solid with the rod **16**, is arranged at the end **12a** of the body **12** where the rod **16** protrudes to the exterior. A second chamber **24** of the actuator **10**, housing a portion of the rod **16**, is defined between the end of the piston **14** opposite the rod **16** and the sealing element **22**.

At its periphery, the piston **14** comprises an annular groove **30** in which a sealing O-ring **40** is housed. In the example, the annular groove **30** has a substantially rectangular section in an axial plane. As illustrated in FIG. 2, it comprises a bottom **32**, a lateral upstream wall **34a** defined in a radial plane and extending from an inlet **36a** of the groove **30** (upstream) to the bottom **32**, and a downstream lateral wall **34b** also defined in a radial plane and extending from the bottom **32** as far as the outlet **36b** of the groove **30** (downstream). The width **11** of the groove **30** is defined as corresponding to the distance separating its upstream and downstream lateral walls **34a**, **34b**, and its depth **H1**, measured from the external face of the piston **14** to the bottom **32**.

The compression of the joint **40** in the radial direction, between the bottom **32** of the groove **30** and the internal face of the actuator body **12** ensures sealing between the piston **14** and the body of the actuator **12**.

As illustrated in greater detail in FIG. 2, which illustrates a first embodiment of the invention, a slot **50** is made in the bottom **32** of the groove **30**. In the example illustrated, the slot **50** comprises a single segment **51** which extends over the entire width **I1** of the groove **30**.

The slot **50** can have a wide variety of shapes. It is defined by its length **L2**, its width **I2** and its depth **H2**, which are dimensioned such that the compression rate of the joint is modified locally only.

The slot **50** can for example be obtained by punching. It is made by applying a tool with a given force to the bottom **32** of the groove **30**. The form of the slot **50** depends in this case on the geometry of the tool and the force applied. In the example illustrated, the slot **50** has a transversal V-shaped section (i.e. taken in a radial plane), as illustrated in detail in FIG. 4.

The slot **50** can also be produced by machining, especially by milling or knurling.

In the example, the slot **50** is overall defined in an axial plane. According to other variant embodiments, the slot **50** could be arranged differently in the groove **30**.

The operation of the actuator **10** will now be described in more detail in reference to FIGS. 1A and 1B.

In the example of FIG. 2, the compression rate of the joint **40** inside the groove **30** is such that the sealing is not

perfectly ensured between the joint **40** and the lateral walls **34a**, **34b** of the groove **30**. In the case where the pressure inside the gas expansion chamber **20** is sufficient, gas can therefore circulate (as indicated by arrows of FIG. 2) between the upstream lateral wall **34a** of the groove **30** and the sealing joint **40**, and between the sealing joint **40** and the downstream lateral wall **34b** of the groove **30**. The slot **50** lets the gas originating from the gas expansion chamber **20** to bypass the sealing joint **40** in the bottom of the groove **30**.

The slot **50** can have very different shapes and dimensions according to the preferred leak rate, the dimensions and the form of the sealing joint **40**, its compression rate and its hardness. In general, the form of the slot **50**, its length **L2** and its width **I2** are selected as a function of the dimensions and the hardness of the sealing joint **40**, to allow passage for gas from the gas expansion chamber **20** to the second chamber **24**. The depth **H2** of the slot **50** is selected according to the preferred leak rate.

Prior to triggering of the actuator **10**, the first and the second chamber **20**, **24** are insulated from the exterior by the sealing element **22**. Consequently, even if the slot **50** forms a passage between the two chambers **20**, **24** of the actuator **10**, the actuator **10** is protected vis-a-vis the exterior, especially against corrosion. The pyrotechnic charges of the gas generator **18** are preserved.

When the actuator **10** is actuated in response to a triggering command (for example collision sensors), the rise in pressure in the gas expansion chamber **20** causes displacement of the piston **14** and of the rod **16**, and accordingly lifting of the bonnet of the vehicle. The dimensions of the slot **50** are such that the flow rate of gas passing from the gas expansion chamber **20** (to the left of the piston in FIG. 1A) to the second chamber **24** of the actuator **10** (to the right of the piston in FIG. 1A), passing through the slot **50**, is weak or even very weak relative to that of the gas generator **18**. Consequently, the gas produced by the gas generator **18** efficaciously increases the pressure in the gas expansion chamber **20** and ensures operation of the actuator **10** while escaping at a low rate into said second chamber **24** during and after the operation of the actuator **10**.

As shown by FIG. 1B, the sealing element **22**, which is solid with the rod **16** and initially positioned at the end **12a** of the actuator body **12**, exits from the actuator body **12** under the effect of displacement of the rod **16**. The second chamber **24** of the actuator **10** is now open to the exterior.

When the actuator has been triggered in error for example (absence of shock) and must return to its initial position under the effect of the own weight of the bonnet of the vehicle or of a moderate effort applied by the user, the slot **50** constitutes a leakage port for evacuation to the exterior of gas having caused displacement of the piston **14** (due to expulsion of the sealing element **22**, see FIG. 1B).

According to another embodiment (not shown), the second chamber **24** of the actuator **10** can be open to the exterior prior to triggering of the actuator **10**. The second chamber **24** is defined to the side of the piston **14** opposite the gas expansion chamber **20**, between the internal surface of the actuator body **12** and the rod **16**. In this case, the sealing of the actuator **10** is not however ensured.

FIGS. 6 and 7 illustrate a first variant of the first embodiment of the invention. The reference signs corresponding to elements common to those of FIGS. 1 to 5 remain identical for the rest of the description.

According to this variant, the slot **50'**, which comprises a first segment at the bottom of the groove **30**, is also prolonged on one of the lateral walls of said groove **30**.

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In the example illustrated, the slot **50'** is constituted by a first segment **51'** formed in the bottom **32** of the groove **30** and extending over the entire width of the groove, and a second segment **52'** formed in the downstream lateral wall **34b** of the groove **30**, and extending from said first segment **51'** as far as the outlet **36b** of the groove **30**. In the example, the slot **50'** is overall defined in an axial plane.

According to another example (not shown), the slot **50'**, which comprises a first segment at the bottom of the groove, is prolonged, no longer on the downstream lateral wall **34b** but on the upstream lateral wall **34a** of the groove **30**. The slot **50'** for example comprises a first segment **51'** formed in the bottom **32** of the groove **30** and extending over the entire width of the groove, and a second segment formed in the upstream lateral wall **34a** of the groove **30** and extending from said first segment **51'** to the inlet **36a** of the groove **30**.

FIGS. **8** and **9** illustrate a second variant of the first embodiment of the invention. The reference signs corresponding to elements common to those of FIGS. **1** to **5** remain identical for the rest of the description.

According to this variant, the slot **50"** comprises a first segment **53"** formed in the upstream lateral wall **34a** of the groove **30**, a second segment **51"** formed in the bottom **32** of the groove **30**, and a third segment **52"** formed in the downstream lateral wall **34b** of the groove **30**. In the example, the slot **50"** extends over the entire contour of the groove **30** of the piston **14**, that is, according to a "U-shaped" configuration such as illustrated in FIG. **8**. In other terms, the first segment **53"** extends from the inlet **36a** of the groove to the bottom of the groove **32**, the second segment **51"**, which prolongs the first segment **53"**, extends over the entire width of the groove **30**, and the third segment **52"**, which prolongs the second segment **51"**, extends from the bottom **32** of the groove **30** to the outlet **36b** of the groove **30**.

FIGS. **10** to **12** illustrate a second embodiment of the invention. The reference signs corresponding to elements common to those of FIGS. **1** to **9** remain identical for the rest of the description.

In this second embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. **10**, a ring **160** (for example a metal ring) having a slit **150** is mounted in a peripheral cavity **190** of the piston **14**.

A groove **130**, intended to house the sealing joint **40**, is delimited both by the piston **14** and by the ring **160**.

More precisely, the bottom of the groove **130** is formed by the cylindrical portion **161** of the split ring **160** and its two lateral walls, by the two faces opposite the peripheral cavity **190** of the piston **14**.

In the bottom of the groove **130**, the slit **150** of the ring **160** forms a slot which fulfils the same function as that **50**, described previously in connection with FIGS. **1** to **5**.

In this second embodiment, the depth of the slot **150** is a function of the thickness of the ring **160**, its width is a function of the width of the slit **150**, and its transversal section of the inclination or of the alignment of the substantially axial faces of the ring **160** which form walls of the slit **150**. These characteristics are selected according to the preferred leak rate, the dimensions and the form of the sealing joint **40**, its compression rate and its hardness.

As indicated in connection with the preceding embodiment, the form of the slot **150**, its length and its width, are selected as a function of the dimensions and the hardness of the sealing joint **40** to enable the passage of gas from the gas expansion chamber **20** to the second chamber **24**. The depth of the slot **150** is selected according to the preferred leak rate.

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In the example of FIG. **10**, although the ring **160** has a transversal rectangular section, according to case it can have a transversal square section (i.e. an L-shape) or U-shape, as in the variants of FIGS. **11** and **12**, or any other section adapted to the profile of the circumferential cavity **190** of the piston **14**. In the example of FIG. **11**, a ring **160'** fitted with a slit **150'**, is mounted in a peripheral cavity **190** of the piston **14**. As for the ring **160** described previously, it comprises a cylindrical part **161'** adapted to be positioned in the bottom of the peripheral cavity **190**.

It also comprises an annular part **162'** extending radially to the exterior and intended, in the example, to rest against the downstream lateral face of the cavity **190**.

A groove **130'** is therefore formed, whereof the upstream lateral face is formed by the piston **14**, whereof the bottom is formed by the cylindrical part **161'** of the ring **160'** and whereof the downstream lateral face is formed by the radial part **162'** of the ring **160'**.

As illustrated in FIG. **11**, the slit **150'** constitutes a slot formed by a first segment **151'** at the bottom of the groove **130'** and by a second segment **152'** in the downstream lateral wall of the groove **130'** (that is, downstream of the joint **40** relative to the gas pressure flow). The slot **150'** here fulfils the same function as that of **50'**, described previously in connection with FIGS. **5** and **6**.

According to another embodiment (not shown), the radial part **162'** of the ring **160'** this times forms the upstream lateral face of the groove **130** such that the slot **150'** is positioned upstream of the joint **40** relative to the gas pressure flow.

In the example of FIG. **12**, a ring **160"**, fitted with a slit **150"** and having a transversal U-shaped section, is mounted in a circumferential cavity **190** of the piston **14**.

The ring **160"** comprises a cylindrical part **161"** adapted to be positioned in the bottom of the peripheral cavity **190**, and a first part **162"** extending radially and intended to rest against the downstream lateral face of said cavity **190**. It is however differentiated from the ring **160'** of the preceding example in that it also comprises a second part extending radially **163"**, here designed to rest against the upstream lateral face of the cavity **190**.

A groove **130"** is therefore formed, whereof the bottom is formed by the cylindrical part **161"** of the ring **160"** and whereof the upstream and downstream lateral faces are formed respectively by the second radial part **163"** and the first radial part **162"** of the ring **160"**.

The slit **150"** forms a slot comprising a first segment **151"** at the bottom of the groove, a second segment **152"** formed in the downstream lateral wall of the groove and a third segment **153"** formed in the upstream lateral wall of the groove **130"**.

As in the examples illustrated, the cylindrical part of the split ring preferably has a width substantially equal to that of the peripheral cavity **190** of the piston **14**, and, if required, its radial part or its radial parts are of sufficient height to extend from the bottom to the inlet or the outlet of said cavity. However, it is to be noted that the dimensions of the rings **160**, **160'**, **160"** described hereinabove by way of example are not limiting, in particular the width of their cylindrical part, or the height of their annular part(s) can be modified.

FIGS. **13** to **15** illustrate a third embodiment of the invention. The reference signs corresponding to elements common to those of FIGS. **1** to **12** remain identical for the rest of the description.

According to this third embodiment, and as in the preceding embodiments, a groove **230** formed at the periphery

of the piston **14** is intended to receive a sealing joint **40**. In the example considered in Figures, the groove **230** has a bottom **232** and two lateral walls **234a** and **234b**.

As illustrated in FIG. 13, an element is housed inside the groove **230**, forming a protruding part **280** which locally decreases the section available for the sealing joint **40** inside this groove.

The dimensions of the attached element, and in particular its width **13** (see FIG. 15), are selected such that the compression rate of the joint **40** is modified locally only.

In the example, the attached element **280** is a strip folded into a U to be adapted to the form of the groove **230** and to be able to be positioned there under the sealing joint **40**, such that the base **282** of the U rests against the bottom **232** of the groove **230** and its wings **284a** and **284b** rest against the upstream **234a** and downstream **234b** lateral faces of the groove **230**.

As illustrated in FIG. 14, the sealing joint **40** is deformed progressively at the level of the attached element **280**, and is "lifted" so to speak, locally from the bottom **232** of the groove **230**.

A space (respectively **271**, **272**), forming a calibrated passage for gas, is retained on both sides of the attached element **280**, between the sealing joint **40** and the wall of the groove **230**.

In the example, where the strip **280** has a U-shape, each passage **271**, **272** comprises a first segment in the bottom **232** of the groove **230**, a second segment following the downstream lateral face **234b** of the groove **230** and a third segment following the upstream lateral face **234a** of the groove **230**.

It is clearly understood that the gas leak rate between the first and the second chamber of the actuator is inter alia a function of the thickness of the attached element **280**. The thicker the attached element **280**, the further the joint **40** is from the bottom or the lateral faces of the groove **230**, and the leak orifices **171**, **172** for the gas will have a substantial section.

It is to be noted that according to other embodiments the attached element can have a form different to a U. For example, the attached element can have an L-shaped section, or it can comprise a substantially plane portion, intended to be positioned against the wall of bottom of the groove.

To adapt to the curve of the piston **14**, the base of the strip **280** is preferably slightly concave, as illustrated in FIG. 14.

The pressure exerted by the O-ring **40** on the strip **280** contributes to keeping the latter in position inside the groove **230**. However, it can be advantageous for the strip **280** to be adhesive on the face or all its faces intended to come into contact with the walls of the groove. This ensures its proper positioning inside the groove **230** during assembly and throughout the life of the actuator.

The invention claimed is:

1. A triggered-stroke actuator, comprising:
 - a body housing a piston and a rod, and
 - a gas generator mounted in the body opposite the piston and capable of pressurizing a first chamber defined between the gas generator and the piston,
 wherein the piston comprises, on its external face, a groove in which a sealing joint with the body is housed, the sealing joint being stationary relative to the piston, the piston further comprising a calibrated passage adapted to evacuate gas from the first chamber formed between

the sealing joint and a wall of the groove, the calibrated passage being always open.

2. The actuator according to claim 1, wherein the calibrated passage comprises at least one slot formed in one of the walls of the groove.

3. The actuator according to claim 2, wherein the slot is formed in the piston.

4. The actuator according to claim 1, wherein the groove houses a split ring between the sealing joint and a bottom wall of the groove, the calibrated passage being formed at least in part by a slit of the split ring.

5. The actuator according to claim 2, wherein the groove has a bottom and two lateral walls extending respectively from an inlet of the groove to the bottom and from the bottom to an outlet of the groove and in that the slot comprises a segment formed in the bottom of the groove.

6. The actuator according to claim 5, wherein the slot also comprises a segment formed on at least one of the lateral walls of the groove.

7. The actuator according to claim 2, wherein the slot extends continuously over an entire internal contour of the groove.

8. The actuator according to claim 2, wherein the slot has a transversal section in V-shape.

9. The actuator according to claim 1, wherein the groove houses at least one protruding part resting against a bottom wall of the groove, where at least a portion of the sealing joint rests on top of the at least one protruding part such that the calibrated passage for gas is defined on both sides of the at least one protruding part between the sealing joints first surface of the at least one protruding part, and the bottom wall of the groove, and between the sealing joint, a second surface of the at least one protruding part, and the bottom wall of the groove.

10. The actuator according to claim 9, wherein the protruding part is formed by an attached element in the groove.

11. The actuator according to claim 10, wherein the attached element has a U-shape adapted to a section of the groove.

12. The actuator according to claim 10, wherein the attached element is a metal strip.

13. The actuator according to claim 10, wherein the attached element comprises at least one adhesive portion, by which the attached element can adhere to a wall of the groove.

14. The actuator according to claim 10, wherein a second chamber is defined by an internal surface of the body to a side of the piston opposite the first chamber and at least partially houses the rod, and in that the calibrated passage is configured to let gas escape between the first chamber and the second chamber.

15. The actuator according to claim 14, wherein prior to triggering, the second chamber is initially insulated from the exterior by blocking means in contact with the internal surface of the body and in that the blocking means are supported by the rod such that during operation of the actuator the blocking means are moved into a position in which the second chamber is open to the exterior.

16. The actuator according to claim 1, wherein the gas generator is a pyrotechnic gas generator.

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